反對巴力士坦分治各種意見
The Case Against Partition

Lake Success, New York, Nov. 20. (Reuter)— Following were the highlights of the report of the Sub-Committee which considered the case against the Partition of Palestine:

路透社紐約成功湖十一月二十日電：以下數點係巴力斯坦小組委會報告之主要點被認爲反對巴力士坦之分治者，該數點爲：

1. The partition proposal was "contrary to the mandate and a direct violation of the principles of United Nations Charter".

一。分治之建議係違反托管制並直接破壞聯合國憲章原則。

2. The statement said that the Arabs "have first claim to Palestine by reason of centuries-old occupation and possession, and the right of the indigenous population to self-determination".

二。該聲明謂阿拉伯人對巴力士坦有首先之請求權因何拉伯之佔有該地曾達數世紀之久並因予該地當地人民以自決權。

3. Any doubt about the McMahon-Husseini correspondence (in which the British promises to the Arabs were alleged to be inconsistent with promises to the Jews) should be settled by the International Court of Justice.

三。關於對麥克馬祐與哈塞尼間之會商（在此會商中英國對阿拉伯之允諾據云與對猶太人所允諾者有矛盾之處）有懷疑之處必須由國際法庭予以裁決。

4. The legal validity and interpretation of the Balfour Declaration and the subsequent mandate should be settled by the International Court.

四。巴爵佛宣言之合法性與意義及以後之托管亦須由國際法庭加以處理。

5. Palestine independence was provisionally recognised by the League of Nations.

五。巴力士坦獨立，曾由國聯暫時承認。

6. Since the dissolution of the League abolished the legal basis for the Mandate, and since Britain declared her intention to abandon the Mandate, there was no further obstacle to the conversion of Palestine into an independent State.

六。因國聯之解散，托管制之合法根據遂告廢棄，又因英國已宣言將放棄托管制，故並無其他之阻力足以妨礙巴力士坦變爲獨立國家。

7. The United Nations did not inherit the constitutional and political powers of the League and, therefore, cannot be treated as successor of the League in the administration of mandates.

七。聯合國並不承受以前國聯之憲章及政治等權力，故不能認爲係國聯托管權之繼承者。

Unless the Mandatory Power negotiates a Trusteeship agreement, neither the General Assembly nor any organ of the United Nations is competent to enforce any solution on mandated territories.

除非托管國磋商一信托協定外，聯合國大會或任何聯合國之機構皆不得以强力在托領區內實行任何之決策。

The Sub-Committee proposed that the Palestine problem be struck off the Assembly agenda.

小組委會會建議將巴力士坦問題摒除於聯大議程之外。

In any other case, it would be essential to obtain the advisory opinion of the International Court.

在任何其他事件下，需取國際法庭諮議之意見實爲主要者。

The Sub-Committee declared that Palestine in whole or in part, could not be placed under the control of the Government of any foreign Power. The United Nations were bound to respect the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

小組委會宣稱巴力士坦之全部或一部決不能置於任何外國政府統治之下，聯合國尊重平等及人民自決之原則。

There was no justification in the charter for making Jerusalem into an International Zone, the report declared.

該報告又宣稱憲章內決無使耶路撒冷成爲國際地帶之理據。

The United Nations had no power to enforce the proposed Economic Union, it added, and this union could not be made a condition for the granting of independence to Palestine. The enforcement of partition would mean "ruling by force" which was contrary to the primary object of the Udited Nations which was to maintain international peace and develop friendly relations among nations.

又云聯合國無權强制實行所建議之經濟聯合，而該聯合不能作爲准許巴力士坦獨立之條件，强制實行分治等於以武力統治，並違反聯合國維持國際間和平及發展各國友誼關係之第一目的。

The report said, refusal to submit these questions to the International Court amounts to a confession that the United Nations are determined to make recommendations in a certain direction, not because these recommendations are in accord with the principles of international justice and fairness, but because the majority of delegates desire to settle the problem in a certain manner, irrespective of merits.

該報告又謂若拒絕將此等問題提交國際法庭即等於承認聯合國決意在某種方策下提出若干之建議，並非因此項之建議與國際間之正直公允原則相符合，而係因大多數之代表願以某種之態度處理此問題而不顧其所得之結果。

The Sub-Committee proposed three resolutions:

小組委會提出三項解決方策：

1. To ask the International Court for an opinion on controversial points.

一。徵求國際法庭對此等爭論點之意見。

2. The General Assembly should immediately initiate an international agreement to deal with the problem of distressed Jews.

二。聯合國大會應立即開始訂一國際協定以處理此困苦猶太人之問題。

3. To adopt a constitution of an independent Palestine as a sovereign and unitary state with a democratic constitution.

三。採納使巴力士坦獨立成爲有主權之統一國家並有民主憲法之組織。

公主電謝天津英僑
Princess Elizabeth's Telegram To Tientsin

Tientsin. Nov.—The following messages have been exchanged between the British community in Tientsin and Princess Elizabeth.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）天津英僑前曾向伊利莎白公主拍發賀電

"With loyal duty we the British community of Tientsin on this great occasion unite in sending our heartfelt best wishes. May your royal highness and your husband live long in the greatest happiness."

英僑賀電稱：天津英僑謹以至誠遙祝盛典並祝願公主與駙馬歡樂無疆。

Today the following telegram was received from Buckingham Palace.

今日接得由自金漢宮拍來之公主謝電一件。

"We both thank you for your most kind message of good wishes with which we are delighted. Elizabeth.

伊利莎白公主今日覆電稱：我倆接得賀電，甚感欣慰，特對盛情致謝，伊利莎白。

印駐蘇大使潘迪夫人不久返任
在回莫斯科以前將飛往本國
Mrs. Pandit Returning To Moscow Shortly

Lake Success, New York, Nov. 20. (Reuter)—Mrs. Nijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union and leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations, will leave New York by air for India on November 30, before returning to her post in Moscow.

路透社紐約成功湖十一月二十日電：印度駐蘇聯大使及出席聯合國代表團代表潘迪夫人將於本月三十日由紐約乘機飛往印度然後再赴莫斯科返回舊任。

Mrs. Pandit, who will be accompanied by her daughter, Rita, is expected to reach Bombay on December 3. She intends to remain in India about 10 days.

潘夫人預料於十二月三日可抵達孟買隨行者有女公子龍塔，潘夫人並擬在印度停留約十日之久。

日內瓦關稅協定英國表示歡迎
Britain Welcomes Geneva Agreement

London, Nov.—British reaction to the general tariffs and trade agreement made public today can perhaps best be summed up in the London "Times comment. "an impressive achievement." The very favourable reception accorded by almost the entire press is not based on a belief that Britain in particular has struck a good bargain. Indeed while it has not yet been possible to assess in detail the significance of the complex series of concessions contained in the tariffs agreement, a preliminary survey has shown that as far as actual bindings and reductions are concerned, Britain's contribution is a major one fully commensurate with her position as one of the world's biggest traders and as the biggest importer of all nations. A comparison of the proportion of trade in which duties are bound at their present level shows in fact that contributions are larger on the part of Britain and smaller on the part of other conptries and the Common-wealth.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英國對於昨日公佈之日內瓦關際關稅貿易協定之反響甚佳，可以概括於倫敦泰晤士報之社評中，社評題爲「印象甚深之成就」，各報幾無不一致對此表示歡迎其理由並非基於英國特獲之美滿成交，實際上現尚不能對關稅協定所列複雜性質逐步之意義評爲估量，惟預先之勘測已顯示就實在條件上之束縛與削減而言，英方所出之貨助，頗屬重要充分與其所佔世界一個貿易最大國家及世上最大輸入國家之地位相符，按照目前標準之貿易額比例相較，實可說明英國方面之貨助實較鉅大，而其他國家及不列顛聯邦之貨助爲少。

British approval is given rather to the remarkable achievement international cooperation which is represented by the agreement. In signing this agreement at Geneva two weeks ago, 23 nations took the first step towards the freeing and expanding of world trade, in conditions of unparalleled economic difficulties, conditions which have hitherto conduced far more to contraction than expansion of this trade.

英國對此協定管助之原因，寧可謂在於該協定所表演有關國際合作之非常成就，二週前於日內瓦簽訂此協定之二十三國，將於空前之經濟困難中開步，向解放擴張世界貿易之方向前進。

英上院改組不致絕望
House of Lords Reform Proposals

London, Nov. — The governments refusal yesterday of the opposition proposal for a three party conference of peers to consider the constitution of the House of Lords is not regarded as ruling out altogether the prospect of such reform. The government made clear, however, that they are unwilling to discuss the matter while their parliament Bill (to curtail further the Lords "veto" is going through.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英政府昨對反對黨方面提出由上院三黨議員召開聯席會議以討論上院組織問題之建議，加以拒絕一舉並不視爲此項改革絕無希望，蓋政府表明不願在提案議會法案（削減上院否決權）時期實然討論此事。

At any rate the Conservative and Liberal peers have now put on record their desire to consider the whole question of the upper house. That includes, of course the question of the hereditary principle. They have thus for the time being—put the government in the position of defending that principle. This is the result of the wellknown unwillingness of the Commons to see any elected rival to themselves. This may seem somewhat illogical but in practice, though there is much theoretical controversy, the House of Lords as new constituted works is very well with the Commons even under a socialist government.

保守與自由兩黨已將其討論上院整個問題之志願加以筆錄，含有世襲之原則問題當然在內，於是暫使政府立於防守此項原則之地位，此乃下院不願目覩有一選舉團體與其分庭抗禮之結果，此事似不合理，但上院「於實際方面」理論上雖有種種爭執，實則即在社會主義政府之管轄下部與下院合作頗爲順利。

公主函謝國際學生
Princess Elizabeth Thanks International Students

London, Nov. — The International language club, the medium through which students who had come to Britain from fiftythree countries, combined to give Princess Elizabeth a wedding present, has now received a personal letter of thanks from the royal bride. It may be recalled that Chinese students were among the original promoters of this gesture of goodwill. How greatly the Princess appreciates this proof of friendship is indicated by the fact that she herself has signed the letter of thanks. The letter reads: "I want to thank all members of the International language club for the beautiful silver salver which they have so kindly sent as a wedding present. The salver will be of real use to Lieutenant Mountbatten and myself and we are so glad to think that students from so many parts of the world have combined to show their affection and goodwill towards us with such great kindness. Yours sincerely, Elizabeth."

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）曾代五十三國留英學生呈贈伊利莎白公主大理禮品之國際語言俱樂部，頃已接獲皇族新婚之親筆簽署謝函，中國學生原爲此項呈贈之發起人，公主對此友誼之感動，可由其親筆簽署一點上可以証明，謝函稱：頃蒙贈送精美銀盤以充本人婚禮，謹對盛情致謝，此銀盤對於蒙巴頓上尉及余，甚有用處，我倆對世界如此多數地點之學生，會同表示親睦與友愛之處，殊覺欣感。

英十一月內新嫁娘均可分得公主嫁衣
Princess Elizabeth's Gift To Britains November Brides

London, Nov.- Britain's future queen on whom world interest and affection is now centred in her role of royal bride is giving coupon-free dresses to twenty November brides.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）引起舉世興趣與慈愛集於皇族新娘一身之英國未來女王，將免費將衣服券，贈送於十一月內結婚之新娘。

A few days ago the Princess received from the New York Institute of dress designers a trousseau of 25 garments as a wedding present. She feels however that in this period of clothing restrictions in Britain she could not keep all these additional garments herself. She has therefore decided to give twenty of them to girls of her age who are being married during the next three days.

公主於數日前曾自紐約服裝設計研究社，接獲嫁衣贈品二十五件，因乃感及英國衣服與其嚴之時不宜保留餘裕之衣服，故決以此項嫁衣二十件分贈於今後三日內結婚且與公主同齡之數娘。

美報紙盛讚中美交換留學生之協定
St. Louis Paper Welcomes Agreement on U.S. - China Student Exchange

St. Louis, Nov. (USIS)— The St. Louis Post-Dispatch recently said in part:

美國新聞處聖路易電：聖路易郵報頃月刊稱如下（節錄）：

"One of the most successful ventures in international friendship was the arrangement through which large numbers of Chinese students came to the United States under the terms of the indemnity settlement after the Boxer uprising and siege of American legation in Peking in 1900. These Chinese went back to their people to improve public health, education, transportation, safety and many other aspects of depressed community life.

「增進國際間友誼最成功之一機遇在一九〇〇年拳匪起亂美國在北平使館被圍之事件發生以後根據庚子賠款協定使多數之中國學生得由該款之協助來美留學，中國留學學生返國後即爲其本國人民對公共衛生，教育，交通，安全，及其他公共生活困苦之情形加以改善。」

"Thanks to a new agreement signed by the United States and China, another such program of benefits through student exchange will soon be undertaken. The agreement provides that US $20,000,000 derived from the sale of surplus American war property will be used for training students in educational institutions in both countries.

「感謝中美新簽立之協定，不久即將實行另一對交換學生課程利之方案，該協定規定由美國剩餘物資出售所得款下撥出兩千萬元用作兩國各教育學院訓練學生之費用。」

"This is a marked improvement over the one-way program under the Boxer agreement. America's stake in world affairs is so great that it is desirable to have many young citizens of this country at least partially educated in the Orient so as to appreciate Oriental needs and aspirations.

「與庚款協定下單方面之方案比較此係一顯著之改善點，美國對參加全世界事務所下之賭注如此鉅大，故需有多數之本國青年至少在東方獲得一部分之教育以應付東方之需要與期望。」

The Chinese-English Intelligence

發行人宗基友 社址：天津第一區陝西路八十三號 營業部電話：二〇〇四五號 中華郵政登記認爲第一新聞紙類

CNC$ 1200 | Saturday November 22, 1947 | 華北漢英報 | 內政部登記証：京警津字第十號 | No. 761

倫敦觀察家評中國對日和會近期聲明
謂係意圖調和美蘇意見之嘗試
但中國自身則已與英美意見一致
AN ATTEMPTED COMPROMISE

London, Nov. 20. (Reuter)— The Chinese Government's proposal to the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union to summon a preliminary conference to discuss the Japanese peace settlement, announced from Nanking, is regarded in London as an attempted compromise between American and Soviet views on the initial Japanese peace discussions, writes Sylvain Mangeot, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

路透社倫敦十一月二十日電：路透社外交通訊員羅爾高，曾習奧報導稱，倫敦方面認爲中國政府於南京，宣佈向英，美，蘇，三國提議，召開初步會議，討論對日和約事，爲中國政府欲於對日初步會談中，調和美蘇兩國意見之一種嘗試。

The Chinese note was received in London three days ago. The United States proposal, embodied in an invitation to the 11 interested Allied Powers, is for an 11-Power conference at which decisions shall be taken by a two-thirds majority vote. Russia refused the American invitation on the grounds that the Japanese peace treaty, like the satellite and German treaties, must be discussed in the first place only by the great Powers, who are members of the Council of Foreign Ministers — in this case, America, Britain, China and Russia.

中國方面此項提議之照會，已於三日以前到達倫敦，美國對此一問題之提議，包含於美國所發之十一有關盟國之請柬中，美國邀請先開十一國會議，於此一會議中，表決當以三分之二多數爲準，蘇聯拒絕美國之邀請，理由是對日和約，與對德及衛星附屬國和約同，應首先由列入外長會議之大國討論，在對日問題方面，則爲美英中蘇四大國Britain strongly supports the American view and insists upon the fullest consultation from the outset with the members of the British Commonwealth.

英國極力支持美國之意見，並堅主必須於和會開始時，即與英聯合各邦實行充分之諮商始可。

China, who originally accepted the American invitation to an 11-Power conference, later modified her attitude after Soviet objections. Her present initiative, which proposes an 11-Power preliminary meeting, represents a return to the American and British view on this point.

中國最初已接受美國邀請，贊成十一國會議。但於蘇聯提出反對後，即改變其態度，至於中國目前提出之建議，則又表示中國態度又回至與英美主張相同之地位矣。

On the question of procedure, it is understood that the new Chinese proposal suggests that decisions at the Japanese peace conference should follow the procedure of the Far Eastern Commission, in which decisions require the affirmative vote of seven members, including the Big Four. On this point, the Chinese note is halfway between the American and Soviet view.

對於討論之程序問題，據悉中國提出之新提議表示對日和會之決議，應遵照遠東委會程序，按照遠東委會所定之程序，大會決議案，應有七會員國之贊成始可，此七會員國中，應包括四大國，就此點而論，中國之提議，恰爲美蘇兩國提議之折衷意見。

The fact that China is now veering back towards her original acceptance of the American invitation is thought by observers here to be to some extent dictated by the recent Soviet rebuff to China's claims to full rights as a member of the Council of Foreign Ministers as a convening Power for the German peace conference.

此間觀察家認爲，中國態度之所以重返其最初接受美國邀請時之態度者，乃由於蘇聯於不久前拒絕中國要求，列爲對德和約起草國之結果。

When the procedure of the German peace treaty was recently discussed by the German deputies in London, the American, British and French deputies supported China's right in this respect, but the Soviet deputy repeated the objection already made in Moscow during the last session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

當不久前外長代表於倫敦討論對德和約程序問題時，英美法代表均支持中國之主張，謂中國有權應答對德和會邀請國之一；但蘇聯代表，則一再重申其上次莫斯科外長會議時反覆申述之反對意見。

「小型聯大」將不討論否決權問題
"Little Assembly" To Study Veto Problem

Lake Success, New York, Nov. 20. (Reuter)—The United Nations Political Committee yesterday voted by 30 to 7, with 11 abstentions, to remit study of the veto problem to the newly-established "Little Assembly."

路透社紐約成功湖十一月二十日電：聯合國大會政治委會昨日投票以三十票對七票十一票棄權之結果通過在新組織「小型聯大」中撤出否決權問題之討論。

A request that permanent members of the Committee consult on the veto problem "in order to secure agreement on measures to ensure prompt and effective exercise by the Security Council of its functions" was adopted by 43 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions.

此外由於四十三票對一票（八票棄權）之結果採納一種請求即委會之常委等商討否決權問題，以保使安理會爲求進行職務迅速而有效之各種方策能獲得一致之同意。

M. Andrei Gromyko (Soviet Union) accused America of trying to seek a revision of the veto right of the Big Powers by asking that the veto should be discussed fully by the "Little Assembly." He strongly opposed any such discussion, saying that it was unnecessary because the Charter provisions granting the right of veto were unequivocal and did not give rise to any doubt whatsoever.

蘇聯代表葛羅米柯指摘美國請求必須由「小型聯大」商討否決權問題，企圖以此種方法求得一列舉否決權之改正案，葛氏對於此種商討極力反對並謂其不必須，因聯合國憲章上規定准許使用否決權乃係確實並不足疑之者也。

蘇聯對美希聯合參謀部之反應
謂係美國對希內政公開軍事干涉
Soviet Reaction to Greek-American Staff

London, Nov. 20. (Reuter)— The Moscow radio declared yesterday in an English broadcast that the combined American Greek staff to advise on the war against the guerillas in Greece showed "the so-called American aid to Greece under the Truman doctrine actually becomes open American military intervention in Greece."

路透社倫敦十一月二十日電：莫斯科電台，昨以英廣播稱，美希成立聯合參謀部，專門對付希臘游擊隊一事，表明「所謂美國於杜魯門主義掩護下之授希，實際上已成爲美國公開以軍事干涉希臘矣。」

The latest developments, the radio's political commentator said, "confirm that in reality the United Nations Balkan Commission was set up to camouflage America's military intervention in Greece."

該電台政治評論家稱：「最近情勢之發展，已証實聯合國巴爾幹調查委員會之實質，爲掩護美國對希臘國內軍事干涉之烟幕。」

莫斯科(不幸事件)問題
英外部聲明絕不撤換希爾頓
British Military Attache in Moscow

London, Nov. 20. (Reuter)— The British Government has rejected a suggestion by Mr. Emrys Hughes (Labour M.P.) that the British Military Attache in Moscow, Major-General Richard Hilton, should be replaced by somebody more likely to bring about understanding" in view of the "unfortunate incident" in which General Hilton was accused of taking photographs of a factory near Moscow.

路透社倫敦十一月二十日電：英政府已拒絕工黨議員修士之提議，該提議要求，將莫斯科英使館陪從武官希爾頓少將換去，足以使英蘇兩國增加了解之人員，「提議鑑由於不久前發生之「不幸事件」而來，希爾頓少將於此一事件中，曾被指摘，在莫斯科附近之某工廠請取照片。

Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, gave this reply in the House of Commons yesterday to Mr. Hughes suggestion, which had brought shouts of protest from members.

外部副外相克里斯多夫麥修，昨日在下院即以此意答覆修士之提議，該提議當時曾引起議員抗議之呼聲。

Mr. Mayhew also said that the British Government entirely rejected the suggestion that General Hilton was in any way at fault in the incident.

麥修氏並稱，英政府絕不承認該提議中所提希爾頓少將於此不幸事件中，負有罪咎之說。

(Earlier yesterday the British Foreign Office had denied the charge that the Attache took photographs).

（英外部並曾於昨日前否認希爾頓少將有攝取照片情事。）

法國近日已人「無政府」狀態
勃魯姆新閣猶未組成
France Without Government

Paris, Nov. 20. (Reuter)— France, with 600,000 workers in key industries on strike and more threatening to down tools, was without a Government today when negotiations were being resumed for the formation of a new "middle of the road" Ministry.

（路透社巴黎二十日電）法主要工業罷工工人有六十萬人，更有一部工人復以放下工具爲威脅，同時，關於組織「中間路線」上之內閣問題，方在恢復商議。故法國在今日實際上已無政府。

M. Vincent Auriol, the President, was expected to call on the veteran Socialist leader, M. Leon Blum, who headed the first Government of the Fourth Republic nearly a year ago, to take over the reins of office from his Socialist colleague, M. Paul Ramadier, whose Cabinet resigned last night.

預料法總統奧里爾將請社會黨領袖勃魯姆由該黨同僚保羅馬迪手中接替政權。頓瑪迪內閣已於昨晚辭職。勃魯姆約於一年前出掌第四共和國之首屆政府。

M. Blum was reported to have reached agreement with the leaders of the Centre Parties, including the MRP (Popular Republicans), on a coalition programme to cope with France's disturbed internal situation and economic problems.

據此間所得消息，勃魯姆已與中間政黨達得協議，組織聯合政府，應付法內部之騷擾情勢及經濟問題。中間政黨中包括人民共和黨。

If M. Blum succeeded in forming a Government, it was thought he might also take over the Fbreign Ministry, involving a late change in France's representation at the London meeting of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers next Week.

假如勃魯姆組織新政府而獲成功，一般認爲彼或將兼任外長，如此，即將及法國於下週出席倫敦四外長會議時代表人員之更動。

M. Auriol, whose visitors last night included the Popular Republican leader and M. Edouard Herriot, Speaker of the National Assembly, was seeing leaders of the Socialist Party and other Parliamentary groups this morning.

昨晚往訪總統奧里爾者有人民共和黨領袖，法議會議長歐里歐，總統今晨曾訪晤社會黨領袖及其他議會中之黨派。

As these efforts to furnish the country with a new Government proceeded, two destroyers, the Marocain and the Bambol, were standing by in Marseilles port to reinforce the security measures in France's second city, where 100,000 dockers and other workers were still on strike.

當組織新政府之努力猶在進行期間，驅逐艦摩洛卡因及拉勃爾號駐紮港口於馬賽港口，增强此法國第二大城市之治安措施，該城十萬名之碼頭工人及其他工人猶仍在罷工中。

All the French Press to-day expressed concern as to the capability of the new Government which might succeed M. Ramadier, to deal with the situation.

今日法國各報須對於接替賴瑪迪內閣，應付目前情勢之新政府之能力，表示關懷。

The Left-Centre "Combat" which assumed that M. Blum would lead the new Cabinet, declared;

左翼中間派報紙「戰鬥報」，認爲勃魯姆或可出掌新閣。該報稱：

"The problems which will be placed before M. Blum are among the most thorny ever to confront a statesman. On the solutions he will give them will depend the fate not only of the Government, but also, undoubtedly, of the regime."

「勃魯姆行將面臨之問題爲一政治家從未遭遇之最感棘手之問題。彼所實施之解決方案不獨關繫政府之命運，且無疑問的將關繫第四共和國之命運。

The Right Wing Radical "Aurore" said that a general election was the only durable solution.

右翼急進派報「黎明報」評稱，舉行大選爲唯一之適宜解決辦法。

"The question of personalities seems to have passed. We are waiting for the National Assembly to give France 'a free Government,' said the paper, "This Government will only be transitory, that is understood. It is too clear that one of the tasks of this Government will be to prepare as quickly as possible the return of the elected before the electors.

關於人選問題似乎已成過去，吾人正企望議會以自由之政府與予法國，此政府僅係過渡性質，此固不難瞭解。此政府任務之一將像速準備使被選者返諸其選民之前。

"There can be no durable solution unless General de Gaulle and M. Leon Blum decide to reach an understanding."

除非戴高樂及勃魯姆均決意獲致諒解，恐無適當之解決辦法。

吳俊鷹將在倫敦講演
Secretary-General Of Legislative Yuan Lectures In London

London, Nov.—A.V. Alexander, Minister of Defence will take the chair when Dr. S.Y. Wu, secretary-general of the legislative yuan addressed the British Universities China Committee on December 4 on the subject of the "mechanism of the Chinese government." Dr. Wu is at present visiting Europe with fellow members of the Legislative mission but is expected to return to Britain on December 2nd. He will stay here until about the tenth when he will sail for America on his way back to China. His coming lecture is being looked forward to with considerable interest as people in Britain are not well informed on the structure of Chinese government departments.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）中國立法院秘書長吳俊鷹將於下月四日在英國大學中國委員會演講「中國政府之機構」，屆時國防部大臣亞歷山大氏將臨會主持，吳氏對正率同其團員在歐陸考察中，一行可望於下月二日抵返倫敦，在此稍留至十日左右即搭輪轉道美國返國，對於吳氏即將舉行之講演，此間皆以最大興趣，蓋英人對中國政府各部院之結構並不熟悉。

本報歡迎電話訂閱
電話：二局〇〇四五

光榮的勳績

（雲）

Some Affairs of Honor

（續）

A condensation from the book by WILLIAM L. WHITE

"Meanwhile, through Sette, I got news of Farbrega. He was with Silsby in the big SS concentration camp at Bolzano, where the food situation was terrible. I sent them each $250 through underground channels, with which they could buy chocolate at 50 lira an ounce on the prison black market. I later found that $10 of it arrived for each of them, so I guess everybody took a cut along the line, including the German guards.

「 這期間我由色提那裡得知法布里加的消息。他和西爾斯貝一起囚在布魯諾的拒捕軍大集中營裡，那兒的食物問題情形非常嚴重。我由地下的連絡網給他們每人送去了二百五十美元，他們可以用來在獄中的黑市上以五十里拉一兩的價格買到巧克力磚。後來我才知道他們每人只收到了十元錢，所以我猜想是在連絡線上的人每人把錢扣下一部分，連德軍的衛兵都有份。

"To get into the High Alps we had to pass through three German road blocks, and there was no way to travel overland because the mountains are as steep as cliffs ; the roads are blasted out of their sides. Fortunately, I had been in touch with a titled Italian woman who was working with us, a Marchesa who owned much land in the region. A blonde, in her early 30's, she wasn't beautiful but she had a schoolgirl figure. She also had plenty of guts. She was particularly useful because she was said to be the mistress of Dr. Schmidt, the German civilian commander of this zone ; at any rate, she had the use of his car whenever she wanted it. Actually she was working closely with our underground, helping them with money and supplies, and hiding American and British aviators who had been shot down, until they could be moved over the border.

「 要到阿爾卑斯高原地帶去，我們必須經過三處德軍在路上的卡口，並且除此之外別無他路可通，因爲山地都幾乎和峭壁一樣陡直，路面都是在山體上炸出來的。幸而我曾認識一個馬加薩有名的意大利貴人，也和我們一起工作的，她擁有這區域中大部的地產權。她是個方過三十歲的婦人，雖然不算美貌，可是身段却還和女學生一樣窈窕。她擁有許多膽識的追求者。她對我們非常有用，因爲她名義上被認爲是這區域中德國平民管理總監史米脫的情